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STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

## Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 2 May to 31 October.

For the convenience of families and others, a large portion of each ship's accommodation has been reserved for Egypt, so that Berths can be definitely engaged at once, as if the voyage were commencing at Port Said. Plans can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Agents.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Monday until June, and then every Tuesday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

**EGYPT** ... 4 July ARACADA ... 1 August PERSIA ... 29 August  
BRITANNIA ... 11 " MARMORA ... 8 " MOLDAVIA ... 5 Sept.  
CALEDONIA ... 16 " ARABIA ... 15 " EGYPT ... 12 "  
MONGOLIA ... 25 " CHINA ... 22 " MACEDONIA ... 19 "

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly, the Indian Mails arrive. Passengers can go on board the evening before. The Fare remains as usual.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents.

Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (Egypt) Ltd. CAIRO.  
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Messrs. HASLEDEN & Co. ALEXANDRIA.  
P. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt SUEZ.

## Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

OUTWARDS TO AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. "Orb" leaves Suez about July 14.

R.M.S. "Orion" will leave Suez about July 18.

HOMEBWARDS TO MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.

R.M.S. "Orcy" will leave Port Said about July 18.

R.M.S. "Orion" will leave Suez about August 1.

Reduced Fares from Port Said to Naples.

Reduced Fares from Port Said to Marseilles.

Reduced Fares from Port Said to Gibraltar.

Reduced Fares from Port Said to Plymouth or Tilbury.

Reduced Fares from Port Said to Alexandria.

Reduced Fares from Port Said to Suez.

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## TSAR'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

## PROPOSAL FOR IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.  
It is understood that the note of the Government to President Roosevelt pointed out that the selection of Russian representatives indicates the Tsar's sincere desire for a lasting peace. (Reuters.)

WASHINGTON, July 5.  
The Russian proposal for an immediate armistice has been transmitted to Japan through President Roosevelt. (Reuters.)

## RACING.

LONDON, July 5.  
July Stakes. 1, Gorgos; 2, Alcanzor; 3, Adamas. (Reuters.)

## HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, July 5.  
Third Test Match, England 295 for 5 wickets. Tydesley century. Gloucestershire beat Worcestershire by 145 runs.

(Later). The Third Test Match has been drawn.

Australians 224 for 7 wickets. Noble 62.

After an admirable defence the match was drawn at 6.15 p.m. owing to bad light.

County Championship, Lancashire won 9, lost none, drawn 4; Surrey won 7, lost 2, drawn 3. Sussex won 7, lost 2, drawn 4.

Surrey beat Northamptonshire by 9 wickets. Warwickshire beat Essex by 8 wickets. (R.)

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ANTI-RABIC INSTITUTE.—The Sanitary Department is about to construct an Anti-Rabic Institute at Cairo.

SAN STEFANO CASINO.—On the occasion of the charity performance in the theatre of the Casino, there will be a night fete this evening, with a display of fireworks.

BANK OF EGYPT.—The directors of the Bank of Egypt, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 30th June, 1905.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.—Commencing with the departure of the 26th inst., the sailings of the Norddeutsche Lloyd S.S. "Schleswig" for Marseilles will henceforth take place at 4 p.m., and not at 5 p.m., as hitherto.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A Greek, while getting out of a moving train at Sidi-Gaber station, slipped and fell back between two carriages. Luckily for him he dropped clear of the rails and escaped with slight injuries.

THE REUNION DES FAMILLES Society have decided to give the remainder of the open-air balls of the season at the Casino of the Khedivial Palace. The next ball will take place on Saturday, 15th inst., commencing at 9.30 p.m.

SUEZ CANAL.—18 vessels passed through the Canal on the 3rd inst., of which 11 were British, 2 German, 2 Austrian, 1 Norwegian, 2 Dutch. The day's receipts were frs. 512,425.28, making the total from 1st inst. frs. 1,042,084.46.

POLICE SCHOOL.—Last Tuesday Khalil Efendi Hamdi, Commandant of the Police School at Boulaq, presented the 27 pupils of the school who had passed their final examinations with success, to the Adviser to the Minister of the Interior.

STABBING AFFRAY.—One of the crew of the French S.S. "Senegal" stabbed a young native in the abdomen yesterday. The victim was removed to the Government Hospital, while his assailant was arrested and handed over to the French consular authorities.

SWORDS AND TRIGGERS.—We are informed that Mr. G. Menasse, Alexandria correspondent of "L'Egypte," has been challenged to a duel by Mr. K. Zouro, on account of certain remarks in reference to the white slave traffic which appeared in a recent issue of our Cairo contemporary.

SETTLEMENT DAYS.—Application has been made to the committee of the London Stock Exchange to appoint a special settling day in Egyptian Gold and Gem Syndicate, Limited—6,623 Vendors' shares of £1 each, fully paid (Nos. 28,371 to 34,993), and National Bank of Egypt—Further issue of 50,000 shares of £1 each.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—Professors Gustav and Anders Retzius, of the University of Stockholm, and C. M. Furst and the family of M. Axel Key have kindly offered to present several important scientific works to the library of the School of Medicine at Kasr-el-Aini, Cairo. The Minister of Public Instruction has accepted the generous offer with hearty thanks.

## PROGRESS IN EGYPT.

## LORD CROMER'S SPEECH.

## HIS RELATIONS WITH THE KHEDIVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 29.

I have cabled you the principal points of the important speech which Lord Cromer made to-night, when, as the guest of the Worshipful Company of Skinners, he was entertained at a banquet in the Company's Hall, Dowgate Hill, after having received the honorary freedom of this Worshipful Company.

The Master (Mr. G. St. John Roche) was in the chair, supported by, amongst others, the Right Hon. W. C. Gully, M.P., the Earl of Kilmorey, Mr. Robert Spencer, M.P., and others.

Lord Cromer, in the course of his response to the toast of his health, proposed by the Chairman, said: It is not my duty to enlarge on the wider and more general aspects of the agreement with France—which was recently so successfully negotiated by Lord Lansdowne, under whom it is my privilege to serve, (cheers)—but I wish to say—and I think I can say it without indiscretion—that it has been an unmixed benefit to all who have to deal with the local affairs of Egypt, to be relieved from the constant friction and annoyance which were the inevitable accompaniment of the state of affairs which existed prior to the signing of that Agreement. (Cheers.) The Worshipful Master has alluded in flattering terms to the part I have taken in the regeneration of Egypt. I could have done nothing whatever without the loyal and persistent co-operation of the Egyptian Government, and whilst I am dealing with the Egyptian Government I take this opportunity of mentioning that the story which has gone the round of the Press, and which the Worshipful Master has repeated, in connection with my representations to the Khedive as to the presence of British troops in Egypt, happens to be a pure myth. No such incident as is alleged ever occurred, and my relations with the Khedive are of the most satisfactory description. (Hear, hear.) I was glad to hear the Master mention the Irrigation Department, because, though it is invidious to mention names, I cannot refrain from alluding to Sir William Garstin, who, by his assistance in connection with the control of the water supply, has raised himself to the rank of one of the greatest hydraulic engineers in this or in any other country.

## NO NEED FOR HURRY.

The Master has spoken of the progress made in Egypt. A good deal has been done, but there remains much to do. There are a few conditions which I think it is very desirable to secure if that progress is, as I hope, to be uniform and steady. The first of these conditions is that we should not be in a hurry. (Hear, hear.) Whatever good work has been done in Egypt has been to a very great extent due to the fact that the action of the Government has been deliberate, and that there has been continuity of policy extending now for a long term of years. The second condition, which I hope also may be fulfilled in the future as it has been certainly through several years fulfilled in the past, is that Egyptian affairs shall be kept out of the somewhat dangerous swirl of British party politics. (Cheers.) The third condition, which I hope will be fulfilled, is that, whilst every reasonable occasion will be taken to profit by any real aptitude the Egyptians may show for the management of their own affairs, great care and caution will be exercised not to force Western ideas and exotic institutions on the Egyptians themselves before the country is ripe to assimilate those ideas and institutions. (Cheers.) The fourth and last condition is that Egypt will continue in the future as in the past, to be governed in the interests of the Egyptians themselves. (Renewed cheers.) That, gentlemen, is a very sound principle—a principle which, I venture to say, applies to other countries besides Egypt. (Laughter and cheers.) It is not only a just principle, but one which I venture to think is conducive to the best political and commercial interests of Great Britain itself.

## COMMERCIAL GOOD MANNERS.

As I am speaking in the commercial capital of the world, I would like to say something of commercial affairs in which I take a deep interest, not only because it is my duty to do so, but also because I come of a family which has for many generations been connected with the trade of the City of London. The first remark I have to make is that, if in my new capacity of a Skinner I was going to trade in skins in Egypt, the first thing I would do would be to send out a commercial agent who had good manners, and who knew some language besides his own, and who would find out what sort of skin Egyptian customers wished to buy. (Much laughter.) If I venture to allude to the subject of good manners, it is because it has always appealed to me that good manners are almost as valuable an asset in commercial as in diplomatic affairs. We must remember that we have to compete with the foreigner, not only in respect of quality of goods, but as regards tact, judgment and conciliatory address.

## LOCAL COMPANY PROMOTION.

There is also the subject of finance, to which I desire to allude. Some years ago we were anxious to attract British capital to Egypt. For a long time British capitalists turned a deaf ear. Confidence is a plant of slow growth in the bosom of the investor, but when it once takes root it sometimes grows with almost excessive rapidity, and whereas at the begin-

ning we suffered from the first disadvantage, we are now suffering from the second. Capital is now flowing from England and other countries rapidly into Egypt, and provided, as is often the case, it is devoted to sound commercial industry it is very welcome; but we want no mere company mongering. (Cheers.) We do not want companies whose share capital is watered to the extent that all trace of the original spirit has almost entirely disappeared. (Laughter and more cheers.) We shall certainly do our best to resist the invasion of these gentlemen, but when I say we shall do our best I ought to explain that neither the Egyptian nor the British Government can do very much in that direction, nor can they exercise any effective control unless laws and regulations are very stringent. If they are not stringent there is reason for fearing, and almost a certainty, that they will be unfavorable to legitimate enterprise, and that commerce will be seriously hampered. The public themselves must be their own principal guardians—(hear, hear)—and those who are asked to invest in companies that are now floated, I would advise to look carefully to facts, and to judge for themselves whether an enterprise is a good one. There especially would I advise them, in cases where quotations are made from official and other reports, to go to the origin of those reports, and to see whether the conclusions that can be drawn are in fact the conclusions that they are invited to draw by the company promoters. In these circumstances the context is often very important. I make these remarks, not with the view of driving capital away, nor do I make them in condemnation of some companies which are very good, but the British name has hitherto stood very high, and I should be extremely unwilling that that name should be in any degree tarnished. (Cheers.)

Lord Kilmorey and Mr. Gully acknowledged the toast of the Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Gully described himself as in a state of suspended animation. At present he was of the House of Commons, but not in it. He had to introduce himself, as the gladiator in the arena, "Ave Caesar, morituri salutant," but from information derived from the newspapers he understood that that was the last time he would have the opportunity of responding to the toast of that branch of the Legislature in which he had hitherto sat. (Laughter.)

## THE LEBANON.

A Lebanon correspondent writes:—

One cannot help feeling a certain disappointment that the inhabitants of the Lebanon, with all their good qualities, have not succeeded in ruling themselves more successfully. There are some very commendable features in the administration of the Lebanon Government. The roads are well looked after, titles to land are honestly and carefully registered, and public security is far better than in many parts of rural Egypt. But there are certain disagreeable features which I should like to emphasise. Clerical influence is not always an unmixed blessing, and in my opinion the strong Maronite element in the Lebanon is inclined to allow too much political influence to its priestly leaders. Moreover, some of the Emirs are inclined to adopt a 'family' policy, claiming for their clans the monopoly of certain posts. At present the disputes between the higher Maronite clergy and the Mutassarif have led to a most deplorable amount of friction, and while I do not hold a brief for Muzaaffer Pasha, who is doubtless a better soldier than he is an administrator, I should like to point out that the Governor's ideas as to the government of the province are more advanced than those of many of his opponents, and if he has shown too strong a liking for centralisation and a certain disregard for public opinion, his opponents are in many cases entirely wedded to the old system of keeping certain posts for members of a certain religion quite irrespective of their abilities or merits—a system unfortunately sanctified by the constitution of 1860, which has outlived its usefulness.

Thus we hear of the case of a sheikh who is not generally supposed to be a shining example of honesty but is being vigorously backed by the clergy for the kaimakamship of, say, the Metn; we have the officers of the militia forces appointed, not for their tactical ability or technical qualifications, but for their religion. If Captain A. is a Maronite, Captain B. must be a Druse, though he may be incapable of drilling a squad, much less a company; and this system prevails in almost every department of the Government. That the system involves bribery and corruption goes without saying. Some comment was recently aroused among Syrians residents in Egypt by the case of an amazingly useless member of a Druse clan, who had sat for some years in the Majlis el Idara, and who, finding his term of office drawing to a close, determined to be re-elected. His family considered that, brains or no brains, he had a right to his position; several of the Maronite members of the Idara had found him so pliable and useful a tool that they resolved to support him. The Governor opposed the appointment, but in vain; certain venal sheikhs were paid £10 a head, and the incompetent member was returned to the council, to the disgust of the few who realise that such methods of election will never make the Lebanon prosperous or contented, and can only increase the disunion that is still the bane of Syria.

COMMERCIAL GOOD MANNERS.

As I am speaking in the commercial capital of the world, I would like to say something of commercial affairs in which I take a deep interest, not only because it is my duty to do so, but also because I come of a family which has for many generations been connected with the trade of the City of London. The first remark I have to make is that, if in my new capacity of a Skinner I was going to trade in skins in Egypt, the first thing I would do would be to send out a commercial agent who had good manners, and who knew some language besides his own, and who would find out what sort of skin Egyptian customers wished to buy. (Much laughter.) If I venture to allude to the subject of good manners, it is because it has always appealed to me that good manners are almost as valuable an asset in commercial as in diplomatic affairs. We must remember that we have to compete with the foreigner, not only in respect of quality of goods, but as regards tact, judgment and conciliatory address.

## LOCAL COMPANY PROMOTION.

There is also the subject of finance, to which I desire to allude. Some years ago we were anxious to attract British capital to Egypt. For a long time British capitalists turned a deaf ear. Confidence is a plant of slow growth in the bosom of the investor, but when it once takes root it sometimes grows with almost excessive rapidity, and whereas at the begin-

## SIR F. WINGATE HONORED.

## COMMEMORATION DAY AT OXFORD.

London, June 30.

Commemoration Day at Oxford was celebrated yesterday, the proceedings being characterised by much dignity and decorum. The honorary degrees conferred numbered only seven, as compared with 37 last year. The Sir, Sir, Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, was among those honored with the degree of D.C.L.

Although the undergraduates were sparsely represented, the Sheldonian Theatre was crowded, the fair sex being largely in the majority. Few incidents occurred to enliven the proceedings before the arrival of the Vice-Chancellor and the heads of Houses, an organ recital by Dr. Varley Roberts, of Magdalene College, occupying the interval.

At twelve o'clock, to the strains of the National Anthem, the Vice-Chancellor's procession entered and took their seats, and Convocation was formally opened. The procession included the Vice-Chancellor, the Warden of All Souls, the Dean of Christ Church, the Warden of New College, the Rector of Exeter, the Provost of Oriel, the President of Magdalene, the Senior and Junior Proctors, Sir W. Markby, Dr. Ince, Dr. Bigg, Dr. Driver, Dr. Butler, Dr. Burney, Dr. Dixey, Dr. Driver, Dr. Wilson, Dr. Holdsworth, Dr. R. W. M. Pope, Dr. Whitmarsh, Professor Holland, Professor Eason, Professor Napier, Professor Poulton, Professor Turner. Habitues of the Bacchus in former years will readily appreciate the change which has come over the scene by the fact that the Proctors walked across the theatre and took their seats without a single expression of scorn or discontent, and that the Vice-Chancellor was permitted to open Convocation without any sarcastic references to his false quantities or parts of speech or exhortations to "speak up" and "eat it short." The recipients of the degrees met with a cordial reception, Major-General Wingate, Governor-General of the Sudan, in general's uniform, his breast covered with glittering stars and orders, Holman Hunt, the artist, painter of the renowned Keble College picture, "Light of the World," and Paul Sabatier, the French savant, securing the heartiest applause.

Sir Thomas Raleigh, formerly Reader in English Law, in the absence of Dr. Goudy, Regius Professor of Civil Law, presented the recipients of the D.C.L. degree. Sir Francois Wingate was introduced as a distinguished and accomplished public servant, a successful leader in war, who destroyed the power of the Khalifa and restored his captives to their country. Sir Francis was now the chief guardian of peace and leader of subject nations in the arts of peace, he had rebuilt the cities of the Sudan, provided the people with schools, and brought European science to the aid of the agriculturist. His services to medical science, his exploration of Christian antiquities as far as the border of Abyssinia, and his literary works, had given him additional claims to honor.

At the conclusion of the proceedings in the Sheldonian theatre, a numerous and distinguished company was entertained at luncheon at All Souls' College by the Warden and Fellows, Sir Francis and Lady Wingate being among those present.

## THE PLAGUE.

Yesterday's plague bulletin reports two fresh cases and two deaths at Alexandria and one death at Toukh. There are now 22 cases under treatment.

The cases admitted to hospital in Alexandria were those of a Greek woman living in the Kom el-Nadoura quarter, and a native girl of Abouchoucha, another member of whose family was found dead on the 20th ult. One of the two victims reported as being found dead in to-day's bulletin is the mother of this girl, while the other was a Sudanese ostler who was found dead in a stable at Maffarr Bey. This man was a cousin of the ostler who was found dead from plague in another stable on the 19th ult.

## ESBEKIEH GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. Cox and officers, 2nd Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the band will perform the following programme in the Esbekieh Gardens to-morrow (Friday) evening:

March—Hardenrath—F. Leitmann.  
Morris Dance—R. German.  
Overture—Romanesque—M. Brower.  
Concert Polka—Liliane—C. O'Neal.  
Selection—Falka—F. Chassaigne.  
Waltz—Dream of the Ocean—Gung'l.  
Fantaisie—Voyage in a Troopship—G. Miller.  
Mazurka—Sabre au Clair—E. Misa.

Regimental March—Khedivial Anthem.  
God Save the King.  
E. Webster, Band Sergeant.

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## QUESTIONS MUNICIPALES

## Le quai-promenade

Les avantages que devait procurer à la ville la création du quai-promenade se traduisent pour le moment au redoubllement d'ennuis pour les habitants. Depuis cinq ans les terrassements qui n'ont pas été foulés et qui proviennent en grande partie d'anciennes catacombes sont incessamment balayés par les vents du nord et couvrent toute la ville de nuages de poussière. Nous avons demandé cent fois à la Municipalité, au nom du public, de faire passer le rouleau compresseur sur ces terres mouvantes et d'arroser de temps à autre; mais, comme d'habitude, notre réclamation est demeurée sans résultat. En attendant le contribuable même le plus pauvre est contraint manu militari de verser le deux pour cent pour l'assainissement de la ville, qui n'a pas encore reçu un commencement d'exécution.

## Les Égouts

La plupart des égouts dégagent une odeur pestilentielle à tel point qu'il est impossible de passer dans certains quartiers, même des plus riches, sans se boucher le nez. Comme si une telle négligence ne suffisait pas à compromettre la santé publique, la Municipalité n'hésite pas, sans aucun avis préalable, à faire vider les fosses à fonds perdu pendant la nuit, sous les fenêtres des habitants riverains qui à cette époque de chaleur étouffante ont la coutume de laisser leurs croissées ouvertes pour dormir. Ce propos qu'ils nous soit permis de faire remarquer à nos élites que l'assainissement d'Alexandrie a été décidé depuis treize ans, que le Gouvernement verse régulièrement à cet effet une annuité et qu'les Alexandrins paient le 2% dans le même but. Or rien n'a été fait jusqu'ici pour l'assainissement de la ville qui est aussi mal drainée que jamais. C'est un aïs pour les prochaines élections!

## Occupation de la voie publique

Plus que jamais nous sommes persuadés que les réclamations du public et des journaux sont peu appréciées par l'administration qui, en face de la nonchalance et du désintéressement de la population, se croit libre d'en user comme bon lui semble. Nous avons souvent parlé de l'occupation abusive de la voie publique dans les quartiers et les rues les plus fréquentées, tels que la rue Attarine, la rue Franque, la rue Midan pour ne parler que des principales. Nos plaintes n'ont rien changé à l'état de choses actuel. Dernièrement encore nous signions le marché qui s'est installé entre la Bourse Khédiviale et l'immeuble du Crédit Lyonnais. Au lieu d'y remédier en partie, l'administration a accordé de nouvelles concessions. La Municipalité, comme on le voit, en use à son aise, mais cette déinvolture pourrait ne pas durer éternellement.

## L'encombrement des Rues

À la question de l'occupation de la voie publique se rattache l'encombrement des rues. La manœuvre des voitures se trouve si mal dirigées par nos chauchies qu'un piéton doit quelquefois atteindre dix minutes pour traverser une rue, s'il ne veut pas se faire écraser. Cet encombrement se produit surtout dans la rue Chérif au niveau de la Bourse. Il serait à désirer que l'allure des chevaux y fût au moins modérée pour éviter les accidents.

## Des crédits ! toujours des crédits !

La Municipalité nous distribue continuellement des listes de crédits qu'elle a décidés, mais elle se garde bien de nous expliquer l'utilité et l'usage de ces crédits.

D'un côté, par exemple, elle vote des crédits pour des fouilles problématiques et de l'autre elle bâarde les blocs de la Tour des Romains et fait jeter à la mer les merveilleux débris d'un temple grec qui sont deux monuments authentiques. Elle fait baisser et hausser les niveaux des terrains à son gré contre toutes les règles de l'hygiène et de l'esthétique, sans en fournir aucune explication plausible et à cet effet elle destine plusieurs milliers de livres. Il n'est plus question que de crédits à tort et à travers; on prélève sur le budget ordinaire et sur le budget extraordinaire. Mais de travaux utiles et hygiéniques nous n'en entendons jamais parler.

Dans de telles conditions, il est à souhaiter que le gouvernement soit attentif à n'approver qu'à bon escient les innombrables votes de crédits auxquels se livre la Commission Municipale.

## La chute des loyers

Nous ne demanderons pas à la Commission Municipale, c'est-à-dire, aux propriétaires d'immeubles et de terrains de se nuire à eux-mêmes en faisant avancer cette question vers une solution quelconque. Il est, en effet, de l'intérêt de la Commission Municipale, c'est-à-dire des propriétaires, de s'opposer à tous les moyens en leur pouvoir à la construction rapide de nouveaux immeubles qui ne seraient pas de leur propriété. Il faut toujours que la demande se maintienne supérieure à l'offre.

Moins il y a de maisons, et plus les loyers sont chers. Aussi les conseillers municipaux sont actuellement au comble de leurs voeux, et la question de la vente des terrains du quai, qu'ils ont réussi à retarder jusqu'à maintenant, n'est pas encore tranchée. Mais si nous ne pouvons qu'approuver la conduite de la Commission Municipale qui gère à merveille ses intérêts, nous ne saurions en dire autant de la Commission des Locataires s'adressant à des conseillers, ses ennemis, pour en obtenir un concours financier.

## Le centenaire de Mohamed Aly

Tout le monde a remarqué le beau coup d'œil qu'offrait du péristyle de la Bourse le pharaon et la statue du grand conquérant

égyptien au milieu de la Place des Consuls, ayant la construction de la vespasiennes qui ne laisse plus apercevoir du grand homme que la tête ornée du turban. Notre Municipalité a supprimé tous les urinoirs de la ville pour les quintessences en deux vespasiennes sur la Place des Consuls, sans doute pour faire pendant à la statue de Mohamed Aly qui se trouve ainsi masquée des deux côtés. C'est là une conception du beau qui a son originalité; et nos élites auront au moins fait quelques chose pour le centenaire!

## COMPTOIR FINANCIER ET COMMERCIAL D'EGYPTE

Malgré la dépréciation actuelle de nos valeurs de Bourse, provoquée en partie par le lancement de nombreuses sociétés ces derniers temps, les actions de ce nouvel établissement financier font déjà une forte prime sur leur prix d'émission. Les parts de fondateurs seraient négociées en ce moment à £50.

Ajoutons que c'est M. Alfred Campos qui a la direction de la nouvelle société.

## BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

La corbeille des valeurs a été délaissée durant presque toute la matinée. Cependant, la cote est excessivement soutenue et diverses valeurs sont même en hausse.

De ce nombre sont l'Agricole qui reprend à 13 1/16, la Daira à 28 5/16, les Estates à 29/32, le Trust à 1 9/32, l'Alexandria Water à 15 3/16, et la Delta Light à 12 3/4.

Le reste du marché reste à peu près stationnaire, quelques titres réactionnent même légèrement; mais comme toute, la tendance générale est excellente.

## MOUVEMENT MARITIME DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

## ARRIVÉES

5 juillet

Venise et Brindisi; 2 j. 3/4, vap. ital. Nilo, cap. Stabile, ton. 1,508, à la Cie Florio-Rubattino.

6 juillet

Cardiff; 14 j. 3/4, vap. suéd. Banco, cap. Falkland, ton. 1,862, à Tamvaco.

Alexandrette; 2 j. 3/4, vap. ang. Bear, cap. Yerouani, ton. 363, à Minotto.

Syrie et Port-Saïd; 16 h, vap. franç. Equateur, cap. Aillard, ton. 2,349, aux Messageries Maritimes.

## DÉPARTS

4 juillet

Constantinople; vap. ang. Westward Ho, cap. Rutherford, sur lest.

Zante; vap. suéd. Hermes, cap. Richter, sur lest.

5 juillet

Naples et Marseille; vap. all. Schleswig, cap. Pech, sur lest.

Brindisi et Trieste; vap. autr. Maria Teresa, cap. Knezevich.

Pirée et Constantinople; vap. ang. Prince Abbas, cap. Anderlich.

Mersina; vap. ang. Bravo, cap. MacLaren.

Malte et Liverpool; vap. ang. Ararat, capitaine Woodcock.

Nicolaïeff; vap. ang. Crathorne, cap. Shield, sur lest.

Suline; vap. ang. Lena, cap. Dabe, sur lest.

Gaza; vap. ang. Rossetti, cap. Davies, sur lest.

Constantinople; vap. hell. Eleni, cap. Papalas.

## EGYPTIAN TRUST &amp; INVESTMENT, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

SHARE WARRANTS to Bearer have arrived and can now be exchanged for allotment letters and Bankers' Receipts for payment in full.

Applications should be sent direct to the company's offices, 6, rue de l'ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, July 6. 26,207

## NOTICE.

THE EGYPTIAN TRUST AND INVESTMENT, LTD., hereby give notice that shareholders who require Nomination Certificates instead of Share Warrants to Bearer must apply to the offices of the company, 6, rue de l'ancienne Bourse.

Alexandria, July 6. 26,208

## STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

	BANKS	DEBTOR
Lat. 18 1/2	Imperial Ottoman Bank	
" 25 1/2	Nat. Bank of Egypt	
" do	do	New 26 1/2
Fos. 426	National Bank of Greece	
L.E. 1/2	Banque Industrielle	
Fos. 813	Credit Foncier Egypt	
	[Lottery Bonds]	317
Lat. 18 1/2	Agricultural Bank	
Fos. 120	Banque d'Athènes	
Lat. 1 9/32	Egypt. Investment Co.	
" 9 1/2	Land Bank of Egypt	94

LAND. so.											
Fos. 1000	— Agro-Indust. Egypt	520									
L.E. 43 1/2	Behera Company	54									
Lat. 2 1/2	Egypt. Delta Land Co.	—									
" 6 1/2	Warden Estate Coy.	5									
" 4 1/2	Land & Mortgage	—									
" 28 1/2	New Dairi Sanieh Fond.	180									
" —	Corporation of Western Egypt	—	15								
27/ —	New Egyptian Co.	—									
	Egypt. Estates Ltd.	29/32									

Graines de coton.—Soutenues Disponibles	Ticket
Mit-Afifi—59	Rien
Haut-Egypte—57 1/2	Rien

BLE.—Tous formes	
Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T.	— à —

Béhéra:	106 à 114
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FRÈRES.—Soutenues	
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Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T.	109 à 112
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LENTILLAS.—Rares	
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Disponible: Rien	
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Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 130	
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ORGES.—Soutenues	
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Cond. Saha P.T. 61 à 63	
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MÉTIERS.—Sans changement	
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Disponible: Rien	

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**EGYPTIAN TRUST  
AND INVESTMENT.**

**PHENOMENAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.**

**COMPANY'S HOPEFUL FUTURE.**

The statutory meeting of the Egyptian Trust and Investment, Limited, was held at the Institute of Chartered Accountants on the 29th ulto., the Chairman (Sir Walter Buller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.) presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. Geo. T. Broadbridge, F.C.I.S.) having read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, this being a formal statutory meeting all that is strictly required of me is information that the requirements of the Companies Act have been complied with, and that we have now a legal existence as a company. But I intend to go a good deal further. After giving you a brief account of our operations up to date, I propose to indicate for the information of the shareholders, the future policy of the board and to give a forecast of the prospects of the company. I may state for your information that the Egyptian Trust and Investment, Limited, was registered on March 29th last, with a nominal capital of £200,000, in £1 shares. The prospectus was published on April 10th, and the shares were issued simultaneously in England and Egypt. Owing to the enormous number of shares applied for the list in London was closed on the first day, being only kept open till the arrival of the post on the following morning for the convenience of country subscribers. The response was something phenomenal, the total applications amounting to close upon eleven millions sterling. The exact figures were: England, £1,015,237; Egypt, £9,759,449; total, £10,774,686. So that our modest capital of £200,000 had been applied for fifty-five times over, a success, I believe, quite unprecedented in company history in this country. We are informed that in Alexandria and Cairo there was a tremendous rush at the banks from first to last, and that at the closing hours a considerable number of intending applicants were unable to gain admittance. The response on the part of the general public in Egypt was very representative, comprising financial and commercial circles, Government officials, administrators and private individuals of all nationalities. The task of allotment was, as you may suppose, not an easy one, and occupied the board the best part of five days. But having laid down, with the assistance of our solicitors, general broad principles to guide us, we worked the business out accordingly, and settled the final distribution on a percentage basis; and, although the task was a difficult one, I think we succeeded, in the end, in giving very general satisfaction. My colleague Mr. Weston went out to Alexandria to assist the local board in making a simultaneous allotment out there, and the whole business was carried through expeditiously and without a hitch of any kind. There are now about 3,700 shareholders in the company. This phenomenal flotation was no doubt due to a variety of favorable causes, but I do not hesitate to say that the chief factor in our success was the presence on our prospectus of the name of Mr. Pericles Glymenopoulos, of Alexandria, at the head of our advisory board in Egypt. He is a powerful financier and a local expert of considerable experience and influence. He has taken the company up with great enthusiasm, having quite put his soul into it; and I do not think we could wish for a better guarantee of its future success. You will, I am sure, realise that I have a strong board of colleagues, all able men, who are giving very close attention to the business we have in hand. Our company proceeds on the sound principle of paying its directors and its chief administrative officers, in part, by results—that is to say, by a small percentage on the profits after the shareholders have received a clear dividend of 10 per cent.; and I look forward with confidence to our participation with you, at the right time, in a very substantial profit. Speaking on their behalf, and on my own, I may say that we shall do our best to justify by results the generous confidence and support extended to us on this occasion by the public both in Egypt and here. It is my melancholy duty to record that, since the incorporation of the company, one of my colleagues, Mr. Charles Cannell, died somewhat suddenly during a visit to Marseilles for the benefit of his health. Whilst deplored his loss, your board has not thought it necessary, for the present at any rate, to fill up the vacancy. Your directors have been fortunate enough to secure the exclusive services for five years, as general manager, of Baron de Kusel (Bey), who was formerly Controller-General of Egyptian Customs. He is a man of exceptional business qualifications, added to which he has had 25 years' experience of public life in Egypt. I am glad to say that he is present to-day, and that you will have shortly the pleasure of hearing him speak. His advisory directors are Mr. Glymenopoulos, of whom I have already spoken, and Mons. Jean Joannides, a director of the Bank of Athens and a man of large commercial experience. On May 2nd an official

treatment. It is estimated that the work of converting the remaining 246,000 acres will cost about £1,424,000, and that at the present rate of expenditure the work will be completed in 1908. Thus, Sir William Garstin says, "for an expenditure of some £1 million by the end of 1908 the annual rental value of the land affected in Middle Egypt should be increased by £1,267,000 and its sale value by £1,265,570,000. I doubt if, in the records of engineering work another instance can be quoted of such results being achieved with so relatively small an outlay of capital." After dealing exhaustively with every aspect of the Egyptian question, His Excellency gives a gentle word of warning:—

"Nevertheless, it would be certainly oversanguine to rely with any degree of confidence on the material progress of the country continuing at the same rate as that of 1904. I venture to make this remark because just at present there is but little risk of too pessimistic a view being taken of the Egyptian situation generally. Indeed, judging from the very high prices asked, and often obtained, for land, both rural and urban, and from other indications, there would appear to be some risk of Egyptian public opinion running to the other extreme—namely, that of somewhat exaggerated optimism. But in making these remarks I do not wish it to be inferred that, in my personal opinion, the present price of land, and especially of agricultural land, in Egypt is inflated, and that there is likely to be a heavy fall." The main object of the company so far has been the acquisition of land. The company's first deal has been most successful and profitable. A block of land purchased on advantageous terms has just been disposed of for a profit of £5,400, and this in the space of only a few weeks. The company has acquired several large plots of building land at Ramleh, at exceedingly low prices, all of which could be resold to-day at enhanced figures. The directors have no intention of disposing of them at present—on the contrary, they are acquiring more land in the immediate neighbourhood, and the intention is to eventually lay out the same in small building lots and to run roads and streets through the property, thus considerably enhancing the value of the land. The company has been fortunate enough to secure a participation in the purchase of a large area of building land (50 acres) in one of the best positions in Alexandria, which has been secured at an exceedingly low rate, and the company should be able to realize quite easily £10,000 to £12,000 profit on the sale of this property. Other business of a very promising kind is now before the board, but it would be premature to say anything about it at this meeting. Without in any way wishing to detract from the value of other similar companies lately established in Egypt, I think that the facts now placed before the shareholders will convince them that this company has succeeded in securing some very satisfactory and profitable deals, and at exceptionally low prices. Our success in the future ought to be even more phenomenal. Egypt is, in fact, developing by leaps and bounds. There is a daily stream of immigration into the country. Houses are springing up everywhere, the price of building land is increasing a hundredfold, and builders cannot compete with the demand for houses. The town of Alexandria is rapidly developing, and very soon there will be a chain of houses all the way to Ramleh, which is a suburb of Alexandria, at which place the company owns several large plots of building land, purchased at exceptionally low prices, and upon which a very handsome profit should eventually be made. Well, gentlemen, I think I have said enough to make shareholders who have not been tempted to sell their shares for a small premium quite satisfied with themselves. Before I sit down I may add that the board has not yet decided when to make a call; but that any shareholders may receive bearer warrants on paying up their shares in full.

I hope many of you have had an opportunity of reading Lord Cromer's recent voluminous report to His Majesty's Government on the administration and condition of Egypt and the Sudan for 1904. It is not only most interesting reading, but it records a really marvellous economic development during one short year. As a thoughtful writer in the "Investors' Chronicle" has well remarked:—"The economic progress under Lord Cromer's rule is a remarkable tribute to England's administration, as well as an ample justification of our intervention in 1882," and he proceeds to give some interesting particulars. In the time of Augustus, 54 B.C., the population of Egypt was computed to be 18,000,000; at the present time the total is scarcely more than half that number, of which 5,700,000 inhabit Lower Egypt. Of the lands in Egypt, perhaps only 13,000 square miles are habitable, and of the cultivated area,  $\frac{1}{2}$  millions of acres in all, one-half lies in the Delta. As stated in our prospectus, the development of Egypt is making phenomenal strides, due to the cumulative effect of British reforms. Large areas of land are being reclaimed. Basin flooding is giving way to perennial irrigation, and the productivity of the soil considerably augmented. The country is benefiting by the improvement in railway communication. Towns are developing at a great rate, building sites are being eagerly sought after, and the population is increasing rapidly. The future of Egypt is no doubt bound up with the proper administration of its land, so as to secure the highest productivity of the soil, to which, indeed, under a judicious system of irrigation, there seems almost no limit. The staple product is cotton; but sugar, rice, maize, wheat and other crops may be cultivated with considerable profit.

Commenting upon the marvellous progress made of late years, Lord Cromer in his report reviews the position thus:—"The most satisfactory feature in the Egyptian financial situation is the continuous growth of the revenue, in spite of the large reductions of taxation which have taken place. In 1883—the first complete year after the British occupation—the revenue was slightly under nine millions. This sum was collected with difficulty. The revenue steadily rose until, in 1890 the figure of 10 millions was exceeded. In 1897 a figure over 11 millions was attained. Continuing to rise with ever increasing rapidity, a revenue of close on 12 millions was collected in 1901 and 1902, in spite of the fact that during the latter of these two years the Nile flood was one of the lowest on record. In 1903 the revenue amounted to 12½ millions, and in 1904, as I have already stated, the unprecedented figure of £E. 13,906,000 was realised."

On the subject of irrigation Lord Cromer writes:—"The two dams across the Nile, at Aswan and Assiout, cost £E. 3,237,000. Up to the end of 1904 a sum of £E. 1,757,000 had been spent on subsidiary works in Middle Egypt, which must be constructed before the full measure of beneficial result can be derived from the construction of the dams. The total area so far affected is about 1,276,000 acres. The increased annual rental of these lands is estimated at about £E. 1,553,000, their increased sale value at about £E. 15,730,000. About 205,000 acres of land formerly watered by the basin-irrigation system have been adapted to perennial irrigation. About 246,000 acres remain to be similarly

# The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000

BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 15th November 1905.  
All With Profit Policies effected or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division.  
The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than  
**SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.**

Head Office for Egypt: Sharq Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.

B. NATHAN & Co.

Chief Agents for Alexandria.

A. V. THOMSON,

Secretary for Egypt.

## FOOLED ARAB BANDITS.

The "Dépêche Tunisienne" tells an amusing anecdote.

A traveller from Djerba, the island of lotus-eaters, left Ben-Gardane for Zaviz, mounted on a donkey laden with merchandise and a sum of money. After having gone a certain distance he was stopped by two Arabs, who demanded his purse or his life.

Terribly alarmed, the traveller at once gave up his merchandise, donkey and money, after which he climbed rapidly up a neighboring telegraph post and placing his mouth near the wires hailed the officer commanding the detachment at Ben-Gardane. He said that he was being robbed and asking for immediate help.

The Arabs, surprised, knowing with what rapidly a telegram is transmitted, but not understanding very well how, were half inclined to believe that the detachment would arrive by the wires. They immediately returned the objects stolen, but refused to depart until the traveller had countermanded the demand for help, which he did in a loud voice.

## THE X-RAYS' LATEST.

Not content with revealing the skeleton in the human cupboard, the X-rays have now proceeded, in the hands of Professor Rieder and Dr. Joseph Rosenthal, of Munich, to take artistic pictures of the lungs and heart. The patient held his breath while his lungs were photographed in less than a second, and afterwards, though the patient could not stop the beating of his heart, the operators took their photograph of it so quickly, in one-tenth of a second, that they succeeded in catching it between the beats. The results, no doubt, will be of considerable scientific interest and importance, but in this respect at least the popularisation of science should surely be kept within limits. Pictures of the inner man displayed for popular inspection may not be altogether to the good in an age when so many of us are addicted to physical introspection to a degree that is not beneficial either to our peace of mind or to our health. Behind all looms a terrible prospect of a time coming when the snapshot fiend will be able to turn on his X-rays Kodak and display the hearts of favorite statesmen and actresses in the magazines.

The Chairman then invited questions. He trusted that the shareholders would be satisfied with the report, and realized that the board were doing their best for the company.

There being no questions, General Lance, in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding, said that he had been in Egypt during the last two winters, and was in Cairo when the company was floated, and he could confirm all the statements which the chairman had made.

The motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

The proceedings then terminated.



## WINDSOR HOTEL Restaurant.

Table d'Hôte Luncheons & Dinners Served on the Terrace.

ORCHESTRA PLAYS 6 TO 11.30 P.M.

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION - SEA BREEZES.

# HALL'S Sanitary Washable DISTEMPER

HALL'S SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER is rapidly superseding wall papers in all tastefully furnished homes. It is made in 70 artistic tints, and only requires the addition of water to make it ready for use. It is quickly and easily applied with a whitewash brush, with half the labour and at one third the cost of paint. HALL'S DISTEMPER ensures cleanliness, and is pleasing to the eye. It appeals alike to artistic and practical house decoration.

HALL'S DISTEMPER is of special value in hot climates. Owing to its cool, pleasing colours, great weather-resisting and germ-destroying properties, it lends itself to every kind of wall, wood, brick or stone coating, possessing all the advantages of paint, colour-wash, and disinfectant at one third the cost of oil paint. It never blisters in the hottest sun, and the fact that it can be washed adds greatly to its sanitary advantages.

Supplied in TINS AND IRON KEGS.

Sole Manufacturers—SISSONS BROTHERS & CO., LTD., HULL.

Stocks are held in Cairo by Frank Bros., Sanitary Contractors, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 77

## EXPORT MANIFESTS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

## CLOSING REPORTS

Pour CONSTANTINOPLE, par le bateau grec "Princesse Sophie," partie le 20 juin : Divers, 500 sacs riz, 400 sacs oignons, 38 barils vides, 28 colis divers.

Pour LA SYRIE et ODESSA, par le bateau russe "Tsar," partie le 27 juin : Divers, 500 sacs riz, 112 cais. cognac, 118 cais. verrerie, 38 barils vides.

POUR BOMBAY  
G. Petracchi & Co., 25 balles coton

Pour PORT SAID et LA SYRIE, par le bateau fran<sup>c</sup> "Equateur," partie le 29 juin : Divers, 68 colis tabac, 18 colis divers.

Pour MARSEILLE, par le bateau fran<sup>c</sup> "Portugal," partie le 30 juin :

POUR MARSEILLE  
E. Mallison & Co., 31 balles coton  
F. C. Baines & Co., 126 "  
G. Frangler & Co., 31 "  
Peel & Co., 32 "  
Mohr & Fenderl, 32 "  
R. & O. Lindemann, 30 "  
J. Plants & Co., 92 "

374 balles coton

Agent principal, 8 colis ameublements  
Sucreries et Raff., 287 cais. sucre  
Vasdeki, 240 sacs oignons  
Salt & Soda, 100 sacs natron  
Divers, 57 colis divers

POUR LE HAVRE  
Kraft & Niggier, 5 balles senné  
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 25 balles coton  
P. M. Perrin, 30 colis débris végétaux  
A. Cohen, 1 cais. boutons

POUR DUNKERQUE  
G. Riecken, 10 balles coton

Pour PORT SAID et ODESSA, par le bateau russe "Reine Olga," partie le 30 juin : Divers, 370 sacs riz, 33 colis cuffins, vides, 5 colis divers.

F. C. Baines & Co., 105 balles coton  
Choremi, Benachi & Co., 25 "  
R. & O. Lindemann, 235 "

365 balles coton

POUR BRINDISI et TRIESTE, par le bateau autr. "Habsburg," partie le 1er juillet : Peel & Co., 32 balles coton

F. C. Baines & Co., 221 "  
Choremi, Benachi & Co., 368 "  
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd, 277 "  
R. & O. Lindemann, 186 "  
Mohr & Fenderl, 903 "  
Schmid & Co., 95 "  
Barki, 108 "  
J. Planta & Co., 63 "

2,482 balles coton

E. Almasy & Co., 187 barils vides  
Attias & Co., 6 barils graisse  
G. Brach & Co., 5 balles gomme, 40 balles peaux

Landgrebe Leisching, 3 cais. cigarettes  
Dépôt Bière de Graz, 1,120 barils vides  
A. Seeger, 7 barils boyaux salés  
A. Dreher, 256 barils vides  
Griva fr., 26 sacs gomme  
C. E. Roepfer, 17 sacs gomme  
P. M. Stärtz, 21 balles peaux  
A. Dockhorn, 320 barils vides  
P. A. Rombotti, 11 balles peaux  
A. Frick, 27 barils poisson frais  
Divers, 36 colis divers

Pour LE PIRE, par le bateau grec "Vassilissa Olga," partie le 3 juillet : Divers, 25 balles coton, 26 sacs riz, 34 barils vides, 39 colis henné, 11 colis peaux, 9 colis divers

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Prices on Friday, June 30, 1905.

Consols a/c ... 89 11 @ 1 1/2  
Consols cash ... 89 10 @ 1 1/2  
Egyptian 4% Unified ... 104 1/2 @ 105 1/2  
" 4 1/2 % State Do... main ... 104 ... 105 -  
" 3 1/2 % Govern... Pref. 101 ... 102 -  
" 3 1/2 % Inscribed 98 ... 100 -  
" 2 1/2 Dairia 1880 100 1/2 ... 101 -  
Turkish 4% Unified ... 87 ... -  
Austrian Gold 4% ... 99 ... 101 -  
French 3% Rentes ... 98 ... 99 1/2  
German 3% 1891 ... 88 ... 89 -  
Greek 5% 1881 ... 51 ... 52 -  
Italian 5% 1861 ... 105 1/2 ... 106 -  
Russian 4% Con. 1889 ... 87 ... 88 -  
Japan 5% 1902 ... 99 ... 100 -  
United States 4% 1925. ... - -  
Dairia Sanieh ... 27 1/2 ... 28 1/2  
Deferred ... 175 ... 180 -  
National Banks ... 26 ... -  
" New ... 6 ... -  
Agricultural Banks ... 13 1/2 ... -  
" Preferred ... 10 ... -  
" 3 1/2 % Bonds ... 94 ... -  
Delta Preference ... 12 ... -  
Deferred ... 12 ... 14 -  
Delta Lands ... 1 ... 2 1/2 -  
Dairia Sugar ... 5 ... -  
Salt & Soda ... 1 ... -  
Egyptian Markets ... 1 ... -  
Nile Valley ... 1 ... -  
Sudan Mines ... 1 ... -  
Egyptian Sudan Mines Syndicate ... 1 1/2 ... -  
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd ... 12/9 ... 13/8 -  
Um Rus fully paid ... 18 ... 1 1/2 -  
Corporation of Western Egypt ... - -  
United Africans ... 1 1/2 ... -  
Egypt. Invest. & Agency par ... - -  
Egyptian Estates ... - -  
" dia. ... 1 ... -  
" pm ... - -

Agricultural Banks ... 13 1/2 ... -  
" Preferred ... 10 ... -  
" 3 1/2 % Bonds ... 94 ... -  
Delta Preference ... 12 ... -  
Deferred ... 12 ... 14 -  
Delta Lands ... 1 ... 2 1/2 -  
Dairia Sugar ... 5 ... -  
Salt & Soda ... 1 ... -  
Egyptian Markets ... 1 ... -  
Nile Valley ... 1 ... -  
Sudan Mines ... 1 ... -  
Egyptian Sudan Mines Syndicate ... 1 1/2 ... -  
Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd ... 12/9 ... 13/8 -  
Um Rus fully paid ... 18 ... 1 1/2 -  
Corporation of Western Egypt ... - -  
United Africans ... 1 1/2 ... -  
Egypt. Invest. & Agency par ... - -  
Egyptian Estates ... - -  
" dia. ... 1 ... -  
" pm ... - -

Cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale, ayant l'ouverture des offres et un plus tard le 1er Août à midi. Toute offre qui ne remplira pas les conditions ci-dessus sera rejetée.

L'Administrateur.  
(signé) P. W. CHATAWAY.

Alexandria, le 30 juillet 1905.

## Allen, Alderson &amp; Co. LIMITED.

## SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR

MESSES. RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN.  
Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills.

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THE BEST REMEDY AGAINST  
DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA,  
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CHLORODYNE.

IT HAS BEEN USED  
DURING FIFTY  
YEARS  
WITH A VERY  
BIG SUCCESS.

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17-114-905

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TARIF D'EXPORTATION  
pour le mois de Juillet 1905.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Wednesday, 5th July, 1905.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.  
(Cairo time)MESSAGES HANDLED  
IN AT

FROM The Postal Telegraph Offices.

H. M. H. M.

London 16 57  
Liverpool 20  
Manchester 23  
Glasgow Other Provincial Offices 52

## A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand, and which is called "broken-down," alike, of the vital forces that sustain life, and of the physical organs which it controls. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost infinite), its symptoms are much the same; those persons who are subject to it, complain of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigor.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY  
To those who have had experience proves that as night succeeds the day, so the more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic.

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than by any other known combination. Surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

**THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE**  
is given up afresh.

and a new existence, imparts a sense of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used-up" and valueless. This wonderful medicament is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all ages, sexes and conditions, in either tea or wine, and it is difficult to conceive of any disease or disorder, whether it be of the body or mind, which has not been relieved by this simple, safe and effective remedy.

**THERAPION** is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price 1/- and 2/- and 4/- Pounds should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp with white letters on a red ground affixed to every package.

Stamp with white letters on a red ground affixed to every package.

Sold by E. Del Mar, Alexandria, Cairo & Port Said

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## STORE-KEEPERS, AND OTHER TRADERS.—If you

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The Manager, "African Commerce," Tower Chambers, Moorgate Street, London, E.C. Annual Subscription

7/- post free.

L'Administration met en adjudication la fourniture des tuyaux en grès.

Le cautionnement est fixé à £ L.E. 70.

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voïvra où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 1er Août 1905.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délegation le même jour à 5h.p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour la fourniture des tuyaux en grès."

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale, ayant l'ouverture des offres et un plus tard le 1er Août à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplira pas les conditions ci-dessus sera rejetée.

L'Administrateur.

(signé) P. W. CHATAWAY.

Alexandria, le 30 juillet 1905.

## Thos. Cook &amp; Son (Egypt), Ltd.

ENGINEERS, BOILERS, GASES, &amp; AIR COMPRESSORS.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ALSO SHIPBUILDERS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

All classes of engineering work and supply of stores undertaken.

Pontoon Dock for raising Vessels of the largest size.

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Portable and semi-portable steam engines, Road rollers, threshing and straw-chopping machines.

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Machine tooling of every description, leather, rubber, cotton and Brass.

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